THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1830. NO. 10.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday.) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	pr. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
June 4, 1830—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of
N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1831 with 12 elegant Engravings on steel, by the best artists, received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co., 95 Market street.
☞ The New Annuals for 1831 will be received as soon as published. Oct. 15—4t.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.—The public are respectfully informed, that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, which has lately undergone a thorough change in its arrangements, *with an accession of many new and valuable specimens, Dunlap's Splendid Painting of CALVARY, or the moment before the Crucifixion*, will be exhibited in the gallery of the Museum for a few days, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

This splendid picture, painted on upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SQUARE *feet of canvass, and containing more than one hundred figures, the size of life*, is universally acknowledged to be Dunlap's master piece, and is the most magnificent picture ever exhibited in this city. Admittance to the whole, 25 cents. October 15, 1830.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned, that CHARLES CRAIG, of the city of Pittsburgh, merchant, did, on the twelfth day of October instant, make a general assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all creditors who shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, release said Craig from all demands, as in said assignment mentioned. The assignment and a release may be seen by applying to John Bissell, at the store of Bissell & Semple, No. 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DAVID KING,
JOHN BISSELL,
SAM'L SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1830—3t.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Sq.uare. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

MOCKING BIRD.—*A Mocking Bird*, celebrated for his delightful note, and in excellent condition, together with *two* CARDINALS RED BIRDS, with or without cages—for sale at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

October 15, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to
HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Cctober 12, 1830.—tf

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do. do.
Bookbinders,	do. do.
Trunkmakers,	do. do.
Saddlers,	do. do.
Striped Bindings.	

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been notified that Henry Holdship, of the city of Pittsburgh, has offered for sale, my right, title and interest, to part of lot, marked in the general plan of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 181, with its improvements, on Front, between Market and Wood streets, in said city, together with his interest in the same. I hereby forewarn all person or persons soever, from purchasing or bargaining for the same, with said Holdship, as I shall maintain my rights, not only against said Henry Holdship, but every purchaser or purchasers whatever, to the uttermost extremities of the law.

JOHN P. DECLARY.
Oct 12—4t* of the city of Louisville.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*
February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.
February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*
Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.
Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF
CHEWTON,

WILL be put to Public Sale, on the premises, at noon, on Thursday, the 21st, and in front of the court-house in Beavertown, on Monday the 25th instant.

This Town is laid out on the Beaver river, at the Irish ripple, sixteen miles from Beaver town: it affords many advantages for stores and mechanics, being eight miles distant from the nearest town.—The large water power at the site, excellent building stone, brick clay, limestone, timber, coal, and good water, within the town plot, or immediately joining, and remarkable healthfulness, combine to insure the comfort and prosperity of the place.

Plots of the Town may be seen at the office of Joseph T. Chew, opposite to the Bank of the U. States, in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, at the residence of Anthony B. Chew, near Harmony, Butler county, and at Robert Davison's, on the west side of Beaver river, opposite to the town.

Private offers will be received by either of the above named persons, for water lots and privileges, and for lots in the town after the public sales.—Applications, post paid, will also be received by the proprietor, in Philadelphia.

B. CHEW, JR.
Attorney for Benjamin Chew, Esq.

☞Advantageous terms will be given to any one who desires to erect immediately a saw-mill, on a durable stream adjacent to the town plot.

Pittsburgh, October 12—4t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *16th October*, 1830.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, agreeably to the Charter, on *Monday, the 15th November next*; to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Cashier.*

October 19—t15N.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Economy township, Beaver county, on the night of the 27th of September last, an apprentice boy, named HENRY HOEHR; aged seventeen years; stout built; about five feet ten inches high; had on gray cassinet clothes. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid, upon his delivery to the subscriber.

LEWIS SCHRIVER.

October 19—3t.*

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of ill health, and inability to attend to a so widely extended sphere of business, is desirous of selling the Paper Mill, now in complete operation, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines, and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power.—Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficient quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are of brick, and very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscriber, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate, is also a range of two story brick buildings, with a stone basement story, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of its inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscriber may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: he wishes to dispose of it from the reason, *only*, that his residence is too remote from it to enable him to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention, and the bulk of the business of the firm, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had at any time. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. James Howard, the manager of said mill. Terms of sale, and all other information, may be had by addressing *H. Holdship & Son*, Pittsburgh.

H. HOLDSHIP.

The following papers will insert the above semi-weekly for three weeks:—New York American, Boston Courier, Baltimore American, Philadelphia National Gazette, Hartford Courant, and National Intelligencer, Washington City.

October 19—tf.

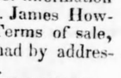
TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman with a family is desirous of obtaining a situation as Salesman in some Mercantile House. He has been employed in some of the most respectable houses in Baltimore. As employ is his object, to give his family support, a situation either of Salesman, Under Clerk, or Porter, would be acceptable. A line addressed to H. S. C. through this office, will be punctually attended to. October 15, 1830.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to
GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and  KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No 51 Wood Street.

Poetry.

From the American Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1830.

THE DYING ALCHYMIST.

The night-wind with a desolate moan swept by,
And the old shutters of the turret *swung*
Screaming upon their hinges, and the moon,
As the torn edges of the clouds flew past,
Struggled aslant the stained and broken panes
So dimly, that the watchful eye of death
Scarcely was conscious when it went and came.
* * * * *

The fire beneath his crucible was low;
Yet still it burned and ever as his thoughts
Grew insupportable, he raised himself
Upon his wasted arm, and *stirred the coals*
With difficult energy, and when the rod
Fell from his nerveless fingers, and his eye
Felt faint within its socket, he shrunk back
Upon his pallet, and *with unclosed lips*
Muttered a curse on death! The silent room
From its dim corners mockingly gave back
His rattling breath, the humming in the fire
Had the distinctness of a knell, and when
Duly the antique horologe beat one,
He drew a phial from beneath his head,
And drank. And instantly his lips compressed,
And with a shudder in his skeleton frame,
He rose with supernatural strength, and sat
Upright, and communed with himself:—

I did not think to die
Till I had finished what I had to do:
I thought to pierce th' eternal secret through
With this my mortal eye;
I felt—Oh God, it seemeth even now
This cannot be the death-dew on my brow.
* * * * *

'Twas morning, and the old man lay alone—
No friend had closed his eyelids, and his lips,
Open and ashy pale, th' expression wore
Of his death-struggle. His long silvery hair
Lay on his hollow temples thin and wild.
His frame was wasted and his features wan
And haggard as with want, and *in his palm*
His nails were driven deep, as if the throe
Of the last agony had wrung him sore.

The storm was raging still. The shutters swung
Screaming as harshly in the fitful wind,
And all without went on—as *aye it will*—
Sunshine and tempest, reckless that a heart
Is breaking, or has broken in its change.

The fire beneath the crucible was out;
The vessels of his mystic art lay round,
Useless and cold as the ambitious hand
That fashioned them, and the small silver rod,
Familiar to his touch for threescore years,
Lay on th' alembic's rim, as if it still
Might vex the elements at its master's will.

And thus had passed from its unequal frame
A soul of fire—*a sun-bent eagle stricken*
From his high soaring down—an instrument
Broke within its own compass. He was born
Taller than he might walk beneath the stars,
And with a spirit tempered like a god's,
He was sent blindfold on a path of light,
And turned aside and perished! *Oh how poor*
Seems the rich gift of genius, when it lies,
Like the adventurous bird that hath outflown
His strength upon the sea, ambition wrecked,
A thing the thrush might pity, as she sits
Brooding in quiet on her lowly nest.

Miscellany.

From the National Gazette.

The surface of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands forms the 115th part of that of Europe. It is about one-ninth of France, and two-sevenths of Great Britain. The roads and canals cover a twenty-sixth part of the kingdom. In 1827 the population was 6,116,935, and exceedingly dense. The average annual addition for the five years preceding 1828, was at the rate of 10,982 per million. The agriculture of the Netherlands has long been distinguished for its productiveness, variety, and good methods. The total value of the agricultural capital has been estimated at £433,153,333 sterling; and the net yearly produce of the agriculture at £16,698,390. Manufactures, the metallurgic arts, and distilleries, are in a very flourishing condition. There are three hundred distilleries at *Schiedam*, one hundred in other parts of Holland, and about forty in the other northern provinces. The annual produce of this branch of industry is valued at thirty-four millions of francs.

The sum of the manufacturing industry of the Netherlands is believed to be about £28,125,000 sterling per annum. There are in progress great undertakings for internal improvement. The canal which is to connect the Meuse and the Moselle by a course of fifty leagues from Liege to Wasserbilling, is said to be "one of the principal speculations in which his Majesty of the Netherlands is a partner." An association has been formed with a capital of six millions of florins, for draining the lake of Haarlem, which covers a surface of 50,000 English acres. The most active agent in this gigantic enterprise is M. de Stappers, the inventor of a new pump intended to be used in it, which emits water without being moved by the common method of pumping, but by the pressure of steam, wind, or animal force. It raises 1000 cubic feet per minute.

The public debt of the Netherlands is stated at 3,200,000,000 francs, including the old debt, which does not carry interest; the debt which is really a burthen, is of 1,664,639,000 francs, about 250 francs to each individual of the kingdom. The budget is not submitted to the Chambers annually, but once in ten years. The obnoxious *mouture* was a tax on the grinding of corn, not very heavy in itself, but offensive as levied on the first necessary of life, as requiring the constant presence of taxgatherers at the mills, and above all from the aristocratic prerogative which it implied and in which it originated. The charge for the army is for about forty-two thousand troops; the navy consists of 93 ships, of which 30 are in active service, carrying 720 guns and 4314 men. The charges for religion amount to about £252,056 sterling, distributed among all the denominations except Jews.

The Netherlands have a circulation of 60,000 sheets of newspapers a day, and are thus, according to authentic calculations, better supplied with journals than France or England. The newspapers are conducted less as commercial speculations, than for political purposes. The liberal journals are chiefly in the hands of young literati of talents and zeal: the ministerial are directly patronised by the government. Elementary education is very general; in 1826, out of 3938 *communes*, there were only 684 without schools: the children who frequent the schools are as 100 to 947 inhabitants, a proportion exceeded in no country in Europe, unless it be Prussia.—The six universities are in every way flourishing. The total number of students in them is not much less than three thousand. There are fifty Saving Banks, and one hundred and twenty-four *Monts de Piete*. The establishments for the Poor, and the charitable institutions, generally, are excelled by those of no other nation in Europe, either in their extent and efficacy, or the manner of their administration.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The invention of every labor saving machine gives rise to much uneasiness among the class of persons whose vocation is interfered with, from the false impression that a permanent injury to society must result from a contrivance which diminishes the necessity of physical exertion. The sufferings of the poor in England have been attributed to that cause, and this erroneous ascription has doubtless been encouraged and disseminated by those who were interested in keeping the people ignorant of the real source of their distresses. In the late troubles among the artisans of Paris the same idea was industriously propagated by persons who bore no good will towards the new order of things, and the excitement which they occasioned exhibited itself in an attempt to destroy the extensive and valuable printing machines used by one of the most influential of the liberal journals. In selecting the ingenious machinery of the extensive printing offices of Paris for destruction, on the ground of their diminishing employment, the misguided working men chose an instance, which, perhaps more readily than almost any other, proves the incorrectness of their notion. In the first place, to how many artisans is not the constructing of the various costly and complicated works used in printing the means of giving employment? And to what an extent the facility with which newspapers and books are thrown off multiplies the demand for them, and thus increases many species of labor—type casting, paper making, book binding, leather dressing, ink making, &c. "Those who obtained their living by the labor of writing," says the Banner of the Constitution, "no doubt thought that the discovery of printing would ruin them all, by throwing them out of employment: but what was the result? Why, that for every one who could procure employment as a manuscript book maker, probably a thousand obtained employment as printers, authors, editors, book binders, paper makers, type founders, and in the various occupations which are connected with printing, to say nothing of the countless millions whose employments could be traced to the civilization effected by the wide diffusion of knowledge consequent upon the discovery of the art of printing.

Many of our readers well remember, when steam boats were first introduced upon our waters, what strong opposition was entertained against them by classes of persons who thought their vocations would be ruined. Captains of sloops and other river vessels frequently ran foul of them from sheer malice or envy. But, instead of diminishing labor, what new sources of employment has not this great invention opened? Not to speak of the great numbers of shipwrights, blacksmiths, machinists, and caulkers, &c. who have obtained business directly through this means, the indirect consequences are vast and important beyond calculation. The peopling of the whole valley of the Mississippi is attributable mainly to this agent. It has caused the wilderness to blossom as the rose. It has caused roads to be opened, canals and bridges to be constructed, the forests to be levelled, and numberless cities, towns, and villages to rise up in their place. Every species of labor and mechanic art has been called into requisition to a vast extent. The agriculturist, the mechanic, the professional man, the mere day laborer, all have been employed. This is the result of a labor saving machine. Temporary evils may flow from the introduction of machines that lessen the immediate demand for physical exertion, but it is invariably the means of opening new channels for industry and enterprise, and augmenting the general prosperity of society.

NATIONAL TASTES & ANTIPATHIES.

Mr. Murray, in his recent work on Consumption, observes that almost every thing that moves on earth, in the sea, or air, has been devoured by man. In South America, nothing in the shape of life comes wrong to them—they eat serpents, lizards, and ounces; and Humboldt has seen children drag enormous centipedes out of their holes, and cranch them up. At Emeraldi their delicate morceau is a roasted monkey. Puppies on the Missouri and Mississippi are choice food. Horse-flesh in Arabia; elephants' flesh in India; camels' flesh in Egypt. The Parians of Hindostan contend for putrid carrion with dogs, vultures, and kites. The Chinese devour cats, dogs, rats and serpents; bears' paws, birds' nests, and sea-shy, are dainty bits.

The inhabitants of Cochin China prefer rotten eggs to fresh. The Tonquinese and inhabitants of Madagascar prefer locusts to the finest fish. In Australia a good fat gull would be preferred to any thing else; and in the West Indies a large caterpillar found on the palm is esteemed a luxury; while the edible nests of the Java swallow are so rich a dainty that the ingredients of the dish will cost fifteen pounds. The quantity of frogs seen in the markets of the Continent is immense. At Terricina the host asks his guest whether he prefers the eel of the hedge or that of the river. The astronomer De la Lande was remarkably fond of spiders. Great Britain even transcends her continental neighbors. The luxury of Scotland is putrid mutton, the sheep having died of the rot; game and venison are seldom relished till it is "high," or in honest language, till it is a mass of putrefaction, disengaging in abundance one of the most septic poisons the chemist knows of; in numerous cases it is a mass of life and motion, the offspring of putridity. Pigs are still whipt to death; lobsters are boiled alive; cod are crimped, and eels are skinned writhing in agony; hares are hunted, and die in fevered inflammation.

The human antipathies are not less remarkable. There is scarcely any product, animal or vegetable, that has not revolted some individuals: Henry III. of France could not endure a cat; Tycho Brache trembled at the sight of a hare or a fox; Erasmus could not taste fish without falling into a fever; Wadislaus, King of Poland, ran away at the sight of apples; and Johannes de Querceto, Secretary to Francis the First of France, would fall a-bleeding if an apple were held near him. Cheese is most frequently the subject of antipathy, but we have also heard of cucumbers, and even sweet almonds and strawberries. Carden, the philosopher, could not endure eggs. Crassus had an insuperable dislike to bread, and Scalliger was thrown into convulsions at the sight of cresses.

Mr. Wadd mentions a case in which the odor of ipecacuanha produced the most violent effects; and we know a gentleman who was taken suddenly ill by accidentally smelling a vial which contained the tincture of digitalis. We are personally acquainted with a case wherein a lady was seized with a cutaneous eruption all over the face, arms, &c. from having accidentally eaten a piece of sponge cake into which rice flour had entered. The head was swoln to an enormous size, and the symptoms were altogether so frightful and alarming as to cause immediate danger.

The gums of some individuals have bled at the tearing of brown paper. The feel of velvet with some persons produces nausea and syncope. Sir Kenelm Digby says that Lady Heneag had her cheeks blistered by laying a rose upon one of them while asleep. Cardinal Hauy de Cardonne swooned at the smell of a rose; and we believe there is a British officer similarly affected from the same cause. The chemicals of the toilette, duly compounded after the art of the apothecary, very materially assist the messenger of death. There is scarce a cosmetic that is not a deleterious and destructive poison. Vegetable and Grecian dyes for the hair, eye-brows, &c. are solutions of nitrate of silver, a powerful escharotic. Depilatories are compounds of arsenic, pearl white, and protonitrate of bismuth; and lotions for the skin, corrosive sublimate, &c. Thus are unsuspecting, delicate females lulled into the belief that these are harmless, because they are graced by pretty names, Oriental, Italian, or French.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE

From the North American Review.

A LETTER OF JAMES MADISON.

MONTPELIER, Aug. 1830.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your letter, in which you refer to the "nullifying doctrine," advocated as constitutional right, by some of our distinguished fellow citizens; and to the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature in '98 and '99, as appealed to in behalf of that doctrine, and you express a wish for my ideas on those subjects.

I am aware of the delicacy of the task in some respects, and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having in more than one instance complied with a like request from other friendly quarters, I do not decline a sketch of the views which I have been led to take of the doctrine in question, as well as some others connected with them; and of the grounds from which it appears, that the proceedings of Virginia have been misconceived by those who have appealed to them. In order to understand the true character of the Constitution of the United States, the error, not uncommon, must be avoided, of viewing it through the medium, either of a consolidated Government, or of a confederated Government, whilst it is neither the one nor the other; but a mixture of both. And having, in no model, the similitudes and analogies applicable to other systems of Government, it must, more than any other, be its own interpreter, according to the text and *the facts of the case*.

From these it will be seen, that the characteristic peculiarities of the Constitution are, 1. the mode of its formation; 2. the division of the supreme powers of Government between the States in their united capacity, and the States in their individual capacities.

1. It was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the People of the United States, as a single community, in the manner of a consolidated Government.

It was formed by the States, that is, by the People in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and is as much a Constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the Constitutions of the States are, within their respective spheres: but with this obvious and essential difference, that, being a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the Constitution of a State may be at its individual will.

2. And that it divides the supreme powers of Government, between the Government of the United States, and the Governments of individual States, is stamped on the face of the instrument; the powers of war and of taxation, of commerce, and of treaties, and other enumerated powers vested in the Government of the United States, being of as high and sovereign a character, as any of the powers reserved to the State Governments.

Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the Government created by the Constitution of the States are within their several spheres. It is like them organized into Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary departments. It operates like them, directly on persons and things. And, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it.—The concurrent operation in certain cases, is one of the features marking the peculiarity of the system.

Between these different Constitutional Governments, the one operating in all the States, the others operating separately in each, with the aggregate powers of Government divided between them, it could not escape attention, that controversies would arise concerning the boundaries of jurisdiction, and that some provision ought to be made for such occurrences. A political system that does not provide for a peaceable and authoritative termination of occurring controversies, would not be more than the shadow of a Government: the object and end of a real Government being, the substitution of law and order, for uncertainty, confusion, and violence.

That to have left a final decision, in such cases, to each of the States, then thirteen, and already twenty-four, could not fail to make the Constitution and laws of the United States different in different States, was obvious; and not less obvious, that this diversity of independent decisions must altogether distract the Government of the Union, and speedily put an end to the Union itself. A uniform authority of the laws is in itself a vital principle. Some of the most important laws could not be partially executed. They must be executed in all the States, or they could be duly executed in none. An impost, or an excise, for example, if not in force in some States, would be defeated in others. It is well known that this was among the lessons of experience, which had a primary influence in bringing about the existing Constitution. A loss of its general authority would moreover revive the exasperating questions between the States holding ports for foreign commerce, and the adjoining States without them, to which are now added all the inland States, necessarily carrying on their foreign commerce through other States.

To have made the decisions under the authority of the individual States, co-ordinate, in all cases, with decisions under the authority of the United States, would unavoidably produce collisions incompatible with the peace of society, and with that regular and efficient administration, which is the essence of free government. Scenes could not be avoided, in which a ministerial officer of the United States, and the correspondent officer of an individual State, would have rencounters in executing conflicting decrees; the result of which would depend on the comparative force of the local *posses* attending them: and that, a casualty depending on the political opinions and party feelings in different States.

To have referred every clashing decision, under the two authorities, for a final decision, to the States, as parties to the Constitution, would be attended with delays, with inconvenience, and with expenses, amounting to a prohibition of the expedient; not to mention its tendency to impair the salutary veneration for a system requiring such frequent interpositions, nor the delicate questions which might present themselves as to the form of stating the appeal, and as to the quorum for deciding it.

To have trusted to negotiation for adjusting disputes between the Government of the U. S. and the State Governments, as between independent and separate sovereignties, would have lost sight altogether of a Constitution and Government for the Union, and opened a direct road from a failure of that resort to the *ultima ratio* between nations wholly independent of and alien to each other. If the idea had its origin in the process of adjustment, between separate branches of the same government, the analogy entirely fails. In the case of disputes between the independent parts of the same government, neither part beingable to consummate its will, nor the government to proceed without a concurrence of the parts, necessity brings about an accommodation. In disputes between a State Government and the Government of the United States, the case is practically as well as theoretically different; each party possessing all the departments of an organized government, legislative, executive, and judicial; and having each a physical force to support its pretensions. Although the issue of negotiations might sometimes avoid this extremity, how often would it happen, among so many States, that an unaccommodating spirit in some would render that resource unavailing? A contrary supposition would not accord with a knowledge of human nature, or the evidence of our own political history.

"The Constitution, not relying on any of the preceding modifications, for its safe and successful operation, has expressly declared, on the one hand—1, "that the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; 2, that the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; 3, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, &c."

On the other hand, as a security of the rights and powers of the State, in their individual capacities, against an undue preponderance of the powers granted to the Government over them in their united capacity, the constitution has relied on—1. The responsibility of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the United States to the Legislature and the people of the States: 2. The responsibility of the President to the people of the United States: And 3. The liability of the Executive and Judicial functionaries of the United States to impeachment by the Representatives of the people of the States, in one branch of the Legislature of the United States, and trial by the Representatives of the States, in the other branch; the State functionaries, legislative, executive, and judicial, being, at the same time, in their appointment and responsibility, altogether independent of the agency or authority of the United States.

How far this structure of the Government of the United States is adequate and safe for its object, time alone can absolutely determine. Experience seems to have shown, that whatever may grow out of future stages of our national career, there is as yet a sufficient control, in the popular will, over the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. When the Alien and Sedition laws were passed, in contravention to the opinions and feelings of the community, the first elections that ensued put an end to them. And whatever may have been the character of other acts, in the judgment of many of us, it is but true that they have generally accorded with the view of a majority of the States and of the people.—At the present day it seems well understood, that the laws which have created most dissatisfaction, have had a like sanction within doors; and that whether continued, varied, or repealed, a like proof will be given of the sympathy and responsibility of the representative body, to the constituent body. Indeed, the great complaint now is against the results of this sympathy and responsibility in the legislative policy of the nation.

With respect to the judicial power of the U. States, and the authority of the Supreme Court in relation to the boundary of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Governments, I may be permitted to refer to the thirty-ninth number of the Federalist,"* for the light in which the subject was regarded by its writer, at the period when the constitution was depending; and it is believed, that the same was the prevailing view then taken of it, that the same view has continued to prevail, and that it does so at this time, notwithstanding the eminent exceptions to it.

But it is perfectly consistent with the concession of this power to the Supreme Court, in cases falling within the course of its functions, to maintain that the power has not always been rightly exercised. To say nothing of the period, happily a short one, when Judges in their seats did not abstain from intemperate and party harrangues, equally at variance with their duty and their dignity; there have been occasional decisions from the bench, which have incurred serious and extensive disapprobation. Still it would seem that with but few exceptions the course of the Judiciary has been hitherto sustained by the predominant sense of the nation.

Those who have denied or doubted the supremacy of the judicial power of the United States, and denounce at the same time a nullifying power in a State, seem not to have sufficiently adverted to the utter inefficiency of a supremacy in a law of the land without a supremacy in the exposition and execution of the law; nor to the destruction of all equipoise between the Federal Government and the State Governments, if, whilst the functionaries of the Federal Government are directly or indirectly elected by and responsible to the States, and the functionaries of the States are, in their appointment and responsibility, wholly independent of the United States, no constitutional control of any sort belongs to the United States over the States.

Under such an organization, it is evident that it would be in the power of the States, individually, to pass unauthorized laws, and to carry them into complete effect, any thing in the constitution and laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. This would be a nullifying power in its plenary character, and whether it had its final effect through the legislative, executive, or judiciary organ of the State, would be equally fatal to the constituted relation between the two Governments.

Should the provisions of the constitution as here reviewed, be found not to secure the government and rights of the States against usurpations and abuses on the part of the United States, the final resort within the purview of the constitution, lies in an amendment of the constitution, according to a process applicable by the States.

And in the event of a failure of every constitutional resort, and an accumulation of usurpations and abuses, rendering passive obedience and non-resistance a greater evil than resistance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all—an appeal from the canceled obligations of the constitutional compact, to original rights and the law of self-preservation. This is the *ultima ratio* under all governments, whether consolidated, confederated, or a compound of both; and it cannot be doubted that a single member of the Union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only, would have a right, as an extra and ultra-constitutional right, to make the appeal.

This brings us to the expedient lately advanced, which claims for a single State a right to appeal against an exercise of power by the government of the United States decided by the State to be unconstitutional, to the parties to the constitutional compact; the decision of the State to have the effect of nullifying the act of the Government of the United States, unless the decision of the State be reversed by three fourths of the parties.

The distinguished names and high authorities which appear to have asserted and given a practical scope to this doctrine, entitle it to a respect which it might be difficult otherwise to feel for it.

If the doctrine were to be understood as requiring the three fourths of the States to sustain, instead of that proportion to reverse the decision of the appealing State, the decision to be without effect during the appeal, it would be sufficient to remark, that this extra-constitutional course might well give way to that marked out by the Constitution, which authorizes two-thirds of the States to institute, and three fourths to effectuate an amendment to the Constitution, establishing a permanent rule of the highest authority, in place of an irregular precedent of construction only.

But it is understood that the nullifying doctrine imports that the decision of the State is to be presumed valid, and that it overrules the law of the United States, unless overruled by three-fourths of the States.

Can more be necessary to demonstrate the inadmissibility of such a doctrine, than that it puts it in the power of the smallest fraction, over one fourth of the United States, that is, of seven States out of twenty-four, to give the law and even the Constitution to seventeen States, each of the seventeen having, as parties to the Constitution, an equal right with the seven, to expound it, and to insist on the exposition? That the seven might in particular instances be right, and the seventeen wrong, is more than possible. But to establish a positive and permanent rule, giving such a power to such a minority, over such a majority, would overturn the first principle of free Government, and in practice necessarily overturn the government itself.

It is to be recollected that the Constitution was proposed to the People of the States as *a whole*, and unanimously adopted by the States as *a whole*, it being a part of the Constitution that not less than three fourths of the States should be competent to make any alteration in what had been unanimously agreed to. So great is the caution on this point, that in two cases where peculiar interests were at stake, a proportion even of three fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

When the Constitution was adopted as a whole, it is certain that there were many parts, which, if separately proposed, would have been promptly rejected. It is far from impossible, that every part of a Constitution might be rejected by a majority, and yet taken as a whole, be unanimously accepted. Free Constitutions will rarely, if ever, be formed without reciprocal concessions; without articles conditioned on and balancing each other. Is there a Constitution of a single State out of twenty-four that would bear the experiment of having its component parts submitted to the people, and separately decided on?

What the fate of the Constitution of the United States would be, if a small proportion of the States could expunge parts of it, particularly valued by a large majority, can have but one answer.

The difficulty is not removed by limiting the doctrine to cases of construction. How many cases of that sort, involving cardinal provisions of the Constitution, have occurred? How many now exist?—How many may hereafter spring up? How many might be ingeniously created, if entitled to the privilege of a decision in the mode proposed?

It is certain that the principles of that mode would not reach further than is contemplated?—If a single State can of right require three fourths of its co-States to overrule its exposition of the Constitution, because that proportion is authorized to amend it, would the plea be less plausible that, as the Constitution was unanimously established, it ought to be unanimously expounded.

The reply to all such suggestions seems to be unavoidable and irresistible; that the Constitution is a compact, that its text is to be expounded according to the provisions for expounding it, making a part of the compact; and that none of the parties can rightfully renounce the expounding provision more than any other part. When such a right accrues, as may accrue, it must grow out of abuses of the compact releasing the sufferers from their fealty to it.

In favor of the nullifying claim for the States, individually, it appears, as you observe, that the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, in '98 and '99, against the Alien and Sedition Acts, are much dwelt upon.

It may often happen, as experience proves, that erroneous constructions not anticipated may not be sufficiently guarded against, in the language used; and it is due to the distinguished individuals, who have misconceived the intention of those proceedings, to suppose that the meaning of the Legislature, though well comprehended at the time, may not now be obvious to those unacquainted with the contemporary indications and impressions.

But it is believed, that, by keeping in view the distinction between the Governments of the States, and States in the sense in which they were parties to the Constitution; between the rights of the parties, in their concurrent and in their individual capacities; between the several modes and objects of interposition against the abuses of power, and especially between interpositions within the purview of the Constitution, and interpositions appealing from the Constitution to the rights of nature paramount to all Constitutions; with an attention, always, of explanatory use, to the views and arguments which are combatted, the Resolutions of Virginia, as vindicated in the Report on them, will be found entitled to an exposition, showing a consistency in their parts, and an inconsistency of the whole with the doctrine under consideration.

That the Legislature could not have intended to sanction such a doctrine is to be inferred from the debates in the House of Delegates, and from the address of the two Houses to their constituents, on the subject of the resolutions. The tenor of the debates, which were ably conducted, and are understood to have been revised for the press, by most, if not all, of the speakers, discloses no reference whatever to a constitutional right in an individual State, to arrest by force the operation of a law of the United States. Concert among the States for redress against the Alien and Sedition Laws, as acts of usurped power, was a leading sentiment; and the attainment of a concert, the immediate object of the course adopted by the Legislature, which was that of inviting the other States "*to concur* in declaring the acts to be unconstitutional, and to *co-operate* in the necessary and proper measures in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties reserved to the States respectively, and to the people."* That, by the necessary and proper measures to be *concurrently* and *co-operatively* taken, were meant measures known to the Constitution, particularly the ordinary control of the people and Legislatures of the States over the Government of the United States, cannot be doubted; and the interposition of this control, as the event showed, was equal to the occasion.

It is worthy of remark, and explanatory of the intentions of the Legislature, that the words, "not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect," which had followed, in one of the resolutions, the word "unconstitutional," was struck out by common consent.—Though the words were, in fact, synonymous with "unconstitutional," yet, to guard against a misunderstanding of this phrase as more than declaratory of opinion, the word "unconstitutional" alone was retained, as not liable to that danger.

The published Address of the Legislature to the People, their constituents, affords another conclusive evidence of its views. The Address warns them against the encroaching spirit of the General Government, argues the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts, points to other instances in which the constitutional limits had been overleaped; dwells upon the dangerous mode of deriving power by implication; and in general presses the necessity of watching over the consolidating tendency of the Federal policy. But nothing is said that can be understood to look to means in maintaining the rights of the States, beyond the regular ones, within the forms of the Constitution.

If any further lights on this subject could be needed, a very strong one is reflected in the answers to the Resolutions, by the states which protested against them.—The main objection to these, beyond a few general complaints of the inflammatory tendency of the Resolutions, was directed against the assumed authority of a State Legislature to declare a law of the United States unconstitutional, which they pronounced an unwarrantable interference with the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Had the Resolutions been regarded as avowing and maintaining a right, in an individual State, to arrest, by force, the execution of a law of the United States, it must be presumed that it would have been a conspicuous object of their denunciation.

With cordial salutations,

JAMES MADISON.

* See the concluding resolution of 1798.

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* No. 39. It is true, that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide, is to be established under the General Government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution; and all the usual and most effectual precautions are taken to secure this impartiality. Some such tribunal is clearly essential to prevent an appeal to the sword, and a dissolution of the compact; and that it ought to be established under the General, rather than under the local Governments; or, to speak more properly, that it could be safely established under the first alone, is a position not likely to be combatted.

A correspondent remarks to our readers, unskilled in astronomy, that the brilliant red planet, which rises in the east, whilst the sun sets at the west, is Mars, in its nearest position to the earth: which at this moment is in that part of its path round the sun, which brings the two planets upwards of 190 millions of miles nearer than they would be if the earth were in the opposite part of its orbit. Some kind astronomer, with a good telescope of 500 power or upwards, may look if he pleases, at Mars in this interesting moment, and describe any peculiar phase of the planet, such perhaps as it had in 1709, and has had at certain other memorable periods. The bright planet which appears in the south meridian,* at the same hour, is Jupiter, whose magnitude and splendor but little exceed Mars at this date.—Oct. 1, 1830.

* Let the reader look at Mars in or near his meridian, between ten and eleven.—*Boston Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4 a 4½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8½a9
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	5
Bacon, lb.	6 a 8§	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6
Coals, bush.	3½†		8d 6½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6¾
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8
Cheese	5¾ a 6§	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13½a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10½ a 12§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2½
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4§
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½	medium do.	82
Flour, bbl.	$3 75 a $4§	paper hang's p.	37a55
Feathers	32§	Pork, fresh lb.	3¾ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11 a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½†
herring,	6 50a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4½ a 5†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	5½a9†
mack'l	6¼ a 9†	country,	7½
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17*
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2 25 a $2 50†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9*	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½ a 3*
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2½†	Wool,	30 a 50*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$105†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,§
blooms, Jun.	$80a85†	new	24a25†
rolled	100	Vices, bright,	15 16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper,	per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea,	do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings,	per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards,	per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers,	per lb.		25

ADELPHÆ SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Meason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830,—wtf.

WANTED by a young man aged 18 years, a situation as Clerk in a Dry Goods Store or respectable Grocery. Unquestionable references will be given. A line addressed to M. F. and left at the office of the Gazette, will meet with attention. Oct. 19—2t.

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

Sept. 14.—2mo.if.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT GEORGIAN.—In passing along our wharf, a few days since, we happened to make inquiries about the capacity, ownership and destination of the boats then finishing by our industrious and ingenious mechanics. In reply to our questions, we received some information which surprised us not a little. Among the boats there was one intended to ply upon the Mobile river, and another, the Georgian, which is owned at Columbus, in the state of Georgia, and intended to run up the Appalichicola and Catahoochie rivers to that town. We were much surprised, indeed, to learn that citizens of the most south-eastern state in our union should have come to Pittsburgh to build a boat.—This single fact certainly affords imposing evidence of the excellency of our mechanics, and the advantages which we possess for this particular business.

The Georgian was built by Peter Shouse, of Shousburg, the engine constructed by Messrs. Stackhouse & Thompson, and the joiner work is being performed by Archibald Mason. She is about 130 tons burthen, has her cabin upon the second deck, and is owned by David J. Britt & Co.

Immediately after receiving an account of the passage of the Indian bill, and while under the excitement produced by finding the name of one of our representatives in the list of the friends of that bill, we expressed ourselves very strongly against that individual. Our remarks, judging from subsequent occurrences, have proved very galling to the gentleman alluded to and his friends; but it was not until the last Democrat came out, that any person had attempted to criticise our language.—In that paper, the editor is pleased to characterise our use of the words "deep damnation," as very *elegant* language. Had we written our paragraph at a moment of less excitement, we would probably not have used such strong language. But in reply to the erudite critic of the Democrat, we can only say that his criticism comes almost too late to do any good. If our learned contemporary had lived about two hundred and twenty years ago, when Shakespeare wrote the tragedy of Macbeth, he might, by a proper application of his critical acumen, have induced the Bard of Avon to strike the expression which we have copied from that admirable tragedy. But as that beautiful production of the genius of that great poet has been read and admired for two hundred years, and the expression which we have extracted from it has never before been condemned, we must ask the permission of our learned contemporary to let it remain unaltered.

If our neighbor will turn his attention from politics to criticism, he may perhaps succeed in having the expression, which is so offensive to his critical taste, stricken out of the future editions of the works of the immortal bard. In the mean time, however, we must interpose our authority as a shield between ourselves and our critic.

Our neighbor seems to think that, as Mr. Gilmore has been re-elected, although by a comparatively small majority, he has "outlived" the odium of his vote. When we wrote our paragraph, we certainly did not mean to say that he would not be re-elected. His majority was so large at his first election, that we could scarcely hope for his defeat at the second election; especially as he had passed along the first five months of the session as an obscure and undistinguished member. His first offence was the abandonment of his seat in the House, on the very day that the committee of which he was a member had reported a bill, affecting the vital interests of many of his constituents; and even of that we had no knowledge until within one month of the election. But even as the matters now stand, we think Mr. Gilmore has abundant cause of mortification. Two years ago, Mr. Stevenson was the lowest of three candidates, and was defeated, although he had two hundred and odd votes more than Mr. Gilmore had at the late election.

When we spoke of Mr. Gilmore's not outliving the odium of his vote, we had no reference to the elections; our opinion was that the time would come when he would be pointed at as one of the *seven Pennsylvanians* who had voted for the Indian bill.

The editor of the United States Gazette seems not well pleased with the notice of an error in his paper, designating the beautiful Ohio as a *run*.—We certainly did not mean to offend. Our correspondent, although a great admirer of our noble river, is as fond of a pun as a Philadelphian, and would almost rather see the river *run* dry, than not suffer his wit to *run* out.—We are willing that our contemporary should charge us with a want of discretion, and think, with Shakspeare, that

> "Little is the wisdom, where the flight
> So *runs* against all reason;"

but we would be sorry he should suppose that either we or our correspondent intended to *run* beyond the bounds of good nature.

For the Gazette.

PRESENT VALUE OF WOOLLENS.

A Woollen Manufacturer sold, a few weeks since, to one of our merchants, a lot of coarse Cassinets, at 52 cents per yard, for *Cash*. The Manufacturer, believing that from the high price of wool he ought to do better with his goods, visited the Baltimore market, and sold the same kind of coarse Cassinetts there, at 57 cents, *Cash*, by the quantity. He returned yesterday, well satisfied with his eastern adventure. The same kind of Cassinets retailed last year at about 50 to 56 cents a yard. Wool has advanced to a very handsome price, for the benefit of the farmer and wool grower. Clean common wool is now worth, in the eastern markets, 33½ to 37½ cents per pound. This great advance, of course, has had the tendency to raise the price of all kinds of coarse woollen goods very considerably.

A MERCHANT.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1830.

For the Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We the subscribers set out from Baltimore on the morning of Thursday, the 7th instant, in the Accommodation Line of Stages, for Wheeling, by the way of Chambersburgh, Bedford, &c.—On the evening of the 7th, when about two miles from Chambersburgh, the stage, with nine passengers *inside*, and two *outside*, exclusive of the driver, was overturned, two of the wheels running off the turnpike. This was ascribed, by the gentlemen who were *outside*, and who had the best view of the cause, to the sudden leaping aside of the *lead* horses, from an alarm occasioned by a team of mules, which the stage was about to pass. On the evening of the 8th, at about the same time, we were again in great danger of being upset, and nothing prevented it but the sudden stopping of the horses within a few feet of a gully, which would have overturned the stage, had the wheel entered it. This last occurred on a bye-road taken by the driver, near to Bedford.

On the morning of the 9th, 20½ miles from Bedford, in turning out of the road, which was occupied by a wagon, the stage was very nearly being upset; when the driver, a boy of about 17 or 18 years old, was remonstrated with, because he did not give notice of his intention of leaving the road, in order that the passengers might get out of the stage, to avoid the danger, he very pertly replied, that if he had overset us he could not help it, and that a driver could not learn to drive, until he had upset ten or twelve times.

On the evening of the 9th, about 7½ o'clock, in descending Chestnut Ridge, the stage was overturned, with nine passengers *inside*, and one outside. There was no lock-chain, or any other apparatus, by which the wheels could be retarded in their motion.

In addition to the above statements, which are made not with any desire of injuring the proprietors, but for the purpose of giving to travelers the information to which they are justly entitled, and lead to a correction of abuses, we would state, that on this line, *generally*, the drivers left their horses, at the watering places, without any person to hold them in the event of their taking fright; that they are obstinate and unaccommodating, and are by no means as exempt from the use of spirituous liquors, as the responsibility which they have on their hands would seem to require.

In the above disasters, several of the passengers were severely hurt—one compelled, from his wounds and bruises, to stop at Chambersburgh.—All the others were more or less injured.

[Signed] JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Alabama.
B. AMES, of Mobile.
JNO. E. BAILEY, of N. York.
F. L. BRAUNS, of Baltimore.

Mount Pleasant, Oct. 9, 1830.

We mentioned some days ago that Mr. Tornel, Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, had delivered to our President, a letter from the Vice President of that Republic. We have since learnt that various very friendly interviews have taken place between the plenipotentiary and Mr. Van Buren, in which reciprocal assurances of national and diplomatic good will were given. It is stated that the present administration of Mexico does justice to the elevated and disinterested sentiments of the United States, and is aware of the rank which our republic holds among the nations.

We are persuaded that the true patriots and sound politicians of Mexico, should deem it one of their first duties, to dissipate the prejudices which the Mexicans may have conceived against their republican neighbors. The government and people of our Union can entertain no opinions nor wishes, except the most favorable for the general prosperity of Mexico, and especially for the preservation of her independence and popular institutions. She will never have reason to repent of any trust which she may yield to the dispositions and measures at Washington, in relation to her affairs.—Mexico, and indeed all the Spanish American States, when their sovereignty shall be formally acknowledged by Spain, must in the end know and acknowledge that the recognition will have been chiefly owing to the good offices and fundamental policy of our government. It is, indeed, extraordinary, that even in the midst of confusion, and notwithstanding all European influence, they have not constantly felt that the councils and citizens of this republic were necessarily their best friends.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Journal of Law.

Naturalization Laws.—We inserted in the fifth number of this journal an article on the naturalization laws of the United States. In that article no notice is taken of an act of congress passed the twenty-fourth of May, A. D. 1828, entitled "An act to amend the acts concerning naturalization." Our apology for this omission, to which our attention has been kindly drawn by a correspondent, is the difficulty which exists in procuring access to the pamphlet laws of the United States; a difficulty which we have found considerable, even since we have been in pursuit of this particular—and one which ought to be remedied. Others, equally called upon to be accurate, have been drawn into the same or even a greater error on this subject. By the first section of the act referred to, the 2d section of the act of 14th April, A. D. 1802 is repealed. That section requires every person who may arrive after its passage, and be desirous of becoming a citizen, to make report of himself, or if under age, that he shall be reported by his parents, guardian, master or mistress—which report must be recorded—and the certificate thereof must, on his application to be naturalized, be exhibited to the court, as evidence of the time of his arrival in the United States. By the act of the twenty-fourth of May, 1828, the first section of the act of March twenty-second, 1816, is also repealed. By this section it is required that any alien who shall have arrived in the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, shall exhibit in his application to be made a citizen, the certificate and report of registry, required as evidence of the time of arrival, and also the certificate of his declaration of intention, which shall be inserted at full length in the record of the court, and declaring of no validity the admission of any such alien to be a citizen, after the promulgation of that act, who shall not have complied with these conditions.

These provisions being thus repealed, the second section of the act of May twenty-fourth, 1828, then enacts that an alien residing in the United States, between the 14th of April, 1802, and the 18th of June, 1812, and who has continued to reside there, may be admitted to become a citizen without any previous declaration of intention, provided, that in cases where there is no certificate or declaration of intention, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the applicant was residing in the United States, before the 18th of June, 1812, and has continued to reside there since, which residence for at least five years immediately preceding his application shall be proved satisfactorily by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States, which, together with the place or places where the applicant has resided during that time, and the names of the witnesses, shall be set forth in the record of the court, otherwise he shall not be deemed a citizen of the U. States.

It will therefore appear that in the case of a free white alien who has arrived in the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, and is desirous of becoming a citizen, he is no longer required to report himself, and no certificate need be set forth in the record of the court, further than is required in the law above noticed.

Singular Circumstance.—A short time since, a sister and a brother met together, in this city, after a separation of 22 years, during which time neither of them had ever heard from the other! The parents of these persons and another daughter, had been inhabitants of Philadelphia, and died in that city in 1807. In consequence of the embarrassed state in which they left their circumstances, the surviving relatives found it necessary to separate the children, who were then very young. Two relatives of the mother took the two female children to a distant part of the country, and the boy was taken by a friend of the father, to a distance from the two females. All three lived and grew up; and each was aware of the fact that a fraternal degree of kindred bound all; although the females knew not their brother's abode, nor he theirs. One sister now resides in Ohio: the other has lived a considerable time in this city, where she is happily married. About two years since the brother came to reside in this city, and continues to work at his trade: during six months his sister lived next door to the house in which he still boards. The sister had many fruitless searches for him, and even went some time since to Philadelphia, to endeavor to find some account of him, but without effect. Finally she some days since heard his name mentioned casually in conversation, and a presentiment, real or imaginary, struck her that he was "the long sought one." She proceeded to her old neighbor's house and waited till the young man came home from work, and a scene of mutual recognition led to a pleasure more difficult to describe than imagine, after a separation of relatives so closely allied, during a period so long.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Strange to say, the *price of leather* has been advancing ever since the duty has been taken off! If this be the case, we must call for taxes to keep down prices. There are those who augur the same of beer.—*London paper.*

From the New York Atlas, Oct. 16.

The packet ship *Birmingham* has just arrived from Liverpool with papers to the 8th ult.

The news from France represents that the French Ambassador had received orders of recal from the Emperor; and that all Russian subjects were required to leave France within eight days. It is, however, stated that, at the times these orders were given, the Russian Government had not been informed of the abdication of Charles X. which event, it was supposed, would cause a revocation of its edicts. It is remarked that the conductors of the press in Paris, unwilling to cause a new excitement of the public mind, had not published this information there, but its accuracy is asserted to be undeniable.

The latest disquietudes in Paris have been caused by the journeymen printers and pressmen threatening to destroy the printing machines, to prevent the publication of papers: those of the *Journal des Debats* were broken, and the paper could not be issued. The Government has lent its aid to put an end to this, with other disorderly acts.

A letter from Paris of 3d Sept. by the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in referring to the disturbances and commotions which still exist in Paris, affirms that "the people" are not satisfied with the present Ministry—with the system of compromise and conciliation towards the Royalists—with the system of ordonnances, by which so essential regulations are made without other authority—with the bare abolition of monopolies, and the determination of the Government not to interfere with them—and the non-dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies. Of course there is room for apprehension as long as so many causes of dissatisfaction exist.

A paris paper states that official news had been received that the Minister Van Maanen had been replaced by M. Nicolai.

The belief is expressed that Austria will promptly recognise the Government of King Louis Philippe.

Important political facts are expected to be disclosed in the trials of the ex-Ministers of France.

A letter from *Aix-la-Chapelle*, of 31st August, mentions that on the preceding day a body of workmen assembled before the house of B. Nellesen, a cloth manufacturer, and, having broken the windows and doors, entered the manufactories, and destroyed all the machines. After intoxicating themselves at a public house, they went to M. Cockerille's, and sacked his house: every thing it contained was destroyed. They next went towards the prison, and seemed disposed to break its gates, but the citizens being by this time assembled to repress the riot, they were dispersed, after ten or twelve of the mutineers had been killed, and others wounded and made prisoners.

From *Liege*, we find, under date of 2d Sept. the report of the Commission of Public Safety, which had waited upon the King at the Hague for a redress of grievances. They requested the convocation of the States General, and the dismissal of the minister Van Maanen. The first point had been anticipated by the King's act; the second his Majesty expressed his willingness to take into consideration, but would not suffer himself to be dictated to in respect to the laws, and the constitutional rights of his crown. The interview was amicable, and the Commisioners appear to have been satisfied with the bearing of his Majesty in the conference.

At *Ghent* the Garde Bourgeoise formed by the inhabitants is on perfect terms of friendliness with the garrison, and they conspire to promote good order and quiet, which are thus perfectly maintained. The dates are to 3d Sept.

A letter from *Brussels* of 3d Sept. says, "after nine days of alternate hopes and fears, we at length experienced a settled calm;—the Prince of Orange has consented to withdraw all the troops from Brussels, and to repair to the Hague, to sue in person for the demands of the Belgian people."—This was the voluntary proposal of the Prince, and seems to have been an act of great popularity.

Letters from Lisbon inform us that not a syllable of the revolutionary movements in France was permitted to appear in the public journals, but the celebrated *ordonnances* were most conspicuously inserted. The English papers state that on the arrival of the *Galatea* at Lisbon, to demand the restitution of the vessels captured near Terceira by Don Miguel's squadron, they were immediately given up.

Intelligence from Alexandria, Egypt, reports the decease of the daughter of the Pacha. This probably gave rise to the rumor we mentioned last week of the death of the Viceroy himself.

A recent letter from Paris says—"I must observe as a most creditable improvement of the French character, that the voice of vengeance is not heard in the capital, and almost every person with whom you speak declares regret at the apprehension of M. de Polignac and the other ex-Ministers. The Government itself, beyond their mere and unavoidable denunciation, took no particular steps to interrupt their flight, and the King expressed his regret that M. de Polignac had not succeeded in leaving the country. The unhappy Minister of a guilty Government betrayed himself by the feeble manner in which he sustained his disguise as a domestic, and actually wore valuable diamond rings, and an expensive watch, with the coarse garb of a menial. His pusillanimity in his misfortunes has deprived him even of personal sympathy, and he is so implicated by the evidence detected in the Cabinet of the Tuileries, that his ultimate safety is hopeless, unless the Government are strong enough to pass before his trial the law for abolishing the punishment of death. The Chamber of Peers dare not save him: in fact, as a Legislative body they are looked upon by the people with an ominous indifference, which any false step would most dangerously alter.—The French people are at this moment, as far as I can see or hear, literally governing themselves. Lafayette and General Gerard organize and make soldiers of whom they please, and the King with a good grace registers their edicts. It is determined, I am informed, to proceed forthwith to bring M. de Polignac to trial. The public voice may unfortunately be aroused by the production of strong evidence, in this case, so as not to leave the Ministers or any other body of moderate men, the power of saving him; but I repeat that at present the people are tranquil, and ready to listen to moderate counsels."

As soon as Charles the Tenth's forfeiture of the throne was known at Rome, by the official despatches transmitted by express to all the Foreign Ambassadors, the members of the Bonaparte family residing in that capital sent to inform the French Ambassador that the flight of the old dynasty from the French territory annulled the odious decree which had driven them away from their country, and opened the gates of France to them; that they therefore should without delay avail themselves of their power to return to it.

In consequence of this Decree, Cardinal Fesch, the Archbishop of Lyons and Primate of the Gauls, who has been removed from his See by a Decree still more tyrannical, because it is at once contrary to both the civil and ecclesiastical law, announces that he resumes his jurisdiction, of which he never should have been deprived. For this purpose the Cardinal Archbishop declares that by virtue of the canons of the Church, he will appoint Vicars General of his own choice, whom he means to invest with his powers and authority, that they alone may legally, and in his name, as well as for him, administer the diocese of Lyons.

The first use which the Grand Vicars named by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons will make of their powers, is a declaration, nullifying all the acts, both internal and external, which the Bishop who administered that church will make in future, as contrary to the ancient discipline, he having intruded himself upon the flock which CHRIST had not committed to his care, and established himself in a Church to which the HOLY GHOST had not instituted him.

The Claim of Cardinal Fesch is supported by the Court of Rome. The Pope had powerfully protested before against the injury done to a Prince of the Church in the person of Cardinal Fesch.—His Holiness had constantly refused to appoint a successor to him in the See of Lyons, until the Cardinal should resign, which he never would do.—The Pope finally did consent to confer on a foreign Bishop the provisional government of that See, only because he would not leave the faithful without a shepherd.—*Paris Nationnel.*

The Three Brothers.—It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of France that the line of *Capet* became extinct in the person of Charles IV., the last of three brothers who sat successively on the throne. The race of *Valois* succeeded; and in the progress of a few centuries died out in the same manner after the successive reigns of the brothers, Francis II. Charles IX., and Henry III. To this dynasty the house of *Bourbon* was the next in order, and after the death of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII. and the abdication of the third brother Charles X. it seems extremely probable that the period of their royalty is arrived.—*Truth Teller.*

The following are a few of the Toasts drunk at the Centennial Celebration, on the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, which took place on the 17th ult:

General Lafayette—The national revolutionist—he has gloriously consummated, in his old age, the work he began in the ardor of youthful patriotism. *Lafayette's March.*

By Col. J. P. Bigelow.—The two most celebrated cradles in history—The cradle of Hercules, and this "Old Cradle of Liberty"—both memorable for the energies of their infant occupants in resisting the emissaries of oppression.

American Witchcraft.—Our fathers feared *the charms of Old Witches*, when the country was *young*. We have full faith in the charms of *Young Witches*, now the country is *old*.

The three *longest steps* in the march of human improvement: The discovery of America; the first settlement of the Northern Colonies; and the American Revolution.

By the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.—Our ancestors of 1630—men of tolerable sagacity, but not capable of comprehending *every thing*—

They understood an argument, a musket, and a pike,
The proper shape of powder-horns, of bullets and the like;
They understood a church, a school, and sundry other things,
But never could they understand *the right divine of Kings.*

Carrying Cotton to Calcutta.—It is but a few years since this action would have been deemed no less absurd than that expressed by the corresponding phrase of "carrying coal to Newcastle;" yet it bids fair to be soon of frequent occurrence. The ship Rome, of this port, belonging to P. Dodge, Esq. on the outward voyage from which she has just returned, carried about three hundred bales of American cotton cloths, which it is well understood paid a high profit in Calcutta. Those whose memory extends to the very recent period when the trashy cottons of India, with their uncouth nomenclature, filled our market, will hardly be able to realize that the natives of Bengal are now dependent upon foreign countries for the cotton with which they are clothed; but it is true. The manufacture of cotton has almost ceased there, and is now confined to the production of a few goods of the very coarsest kind, their wants being principally supplied from Great Britain. The steam engine allows no competition of human labor.

American cottons find a ready market in the island of Madagascar, where they are a favorite article. Many bales have been sent to that quarter by our Salem merchants, who have found their account in it.—*Salem Gazette.*

Improvement in Cotton Spinning.—An ingenious mechanic in America, named Danforth, has invented a very simple improvement in spinning machinery, which appears to afford the means of producing the finest yarns, without the great risk of breaking, to which yarns of the higher numbers have been much subject, when wound on the bobbin by the flyer, as heretofore. The contrivance consists of a stationary spindle, from the top of which a circular polished rim is suspended, instead of a flyer, The bobbin being made to revolve rapidly, spins or twists the yarn, as it descends from the drawing rollers, and the slight friction of the yarn, as it goes round against the stationary polished rim, aided by the assistance of the atmosphere, produces that retardation which causes it to lay up or wind on to the bobbins. The invention is secured by patents in the different European states—that in England is in the name of John Hutchinson, Esq. of Liverpool. A number of machines, constructed on the above principle, have been for some weeks in successful operation in the factory of Messrs. Stirling & Becton, in lower Mosley street.—*Manchester Courier.*

Mr. Danforth, the ingenious inventor of the machine here spoken of, was, previous to his departure for Europe, a resident in this town. It was here where he succeeded in bringing to perfection his ingenious and valuable improvement in cotton spinning, and we believe that the first spinning frame constructed on Mr. Danforth's plan, as also the one taken out by him to Europe, was manufactured in the establishment of Messrs. Godwin, Rogers & Co. of this place—who, together with the Messrs. Carricks, of this town, we understand, are joint owners with Mr. Danforth, of the patents taken out. From experiments made in England, it is said, the improvement is equally adapted to machinery for spinning wool, flax, and silk, as for cotton, and is likely to be extensively used there in each of those departments. If so, the proprietors of the patent will be enabled to realize an ample compensation for their liberal investments, from the disposal of their right to manufacturers in Great Britain, and in this country. We learn, from private intelligence, that large contracts have already been made by manufacturers in England, for the right of constructing frames upon this plan, and upon terms very favorable to the patentees.—*Paterson Intelligencer.*

A Paris paper says—"It is in contemplation to introduce *camels* into France. Experiments made at Audernes have proved that great advantages may be derived from their use. Each camel is able to carry on its back a weight equal to the load of two oxen in the Landes. Their step is longer than that of the horse, and they travel best over sandy ground, which is always more laborious for the horse and the ox. Their feed is less in quantity and inferior in quality, and they are capable of continuing to travel for a whole day without stopping, accomplishing 30 miles with their burden; they live from twenty-six to thirty years, and one man is sufficient to guide many of them together. The breed at Pisa, which was undertaken in 1689, failed, from exposing them too much to the severities of winter; but it is conceived that a similar establishment would succeed well in the South of France. A large supply may now be obtained from Africa at a trifling expense."

Quarter.—A Highlander (whose regiment, having been surrounded, had cut their way out with the broad sword, with the loss of half their number,) being the last in retreating and highly chafed, was stopped by a forward Frenchman returning from the pursuit, who charged him with his bayonet, but soon finding the disadvantage of his weapon, cried out "quarter!" "Quarter ye," said Donald, "te muckle teefil may quarter ye for me! Py my soul I'fe nae time to quarter ye; ye maun e'en be contentit to be cutit in twa!" making his head fly from his shoulders.

Married,

At New Brunswick, on the 12th instant, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Croes, Mr. P. A. MADEIRA, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZABETH DENNIS, of the former city.

On Thursday, 21st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. R. C. STOCKTON, to Miss MARTHA C. daughter of John Little, all of this city.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. N. R. SMITH, of Wheeling, Va. to Miss JANE M'CULLOUGH, of this city.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. the Right Rev. Doctor Kenrick will preach in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, of this city, in aid of the funds for building the church of St. Paul; and at 3½ o'clock, P. M. the Rev. John Hughes will preach in the same church, for the same purpose. Oct. 22, 1833.

NEW SOUVENIRS.

THE TOKEN for 1831, and THE PEARL for 1831, with splendid Engravings; just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. No. 95 Market street. Oct. 22—3t.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—*Also*, SOVEREIGNS, GUINEAS, NAPOLEONS, DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD—for which the highest price will be given. GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 22, 1830.—tf.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH—The subscribers of the *Journal of Health* are respectfully informed, that it will be hereafter delivered free of postage. Those having boxes in the Post Office will receive it through that medium, and those having none will obtain it by applying to the subscribers, who are sole agents, and to whom payments must be made. It is published twice a month, for the low price of $1 25 per annum.

The subscribers are also agents for the *Journal of Law*, published twice a month, free of postage: price $1 50 per annum.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.
Booksellers, No. 95 Market street.
Pittsburgh, October 22—2t.

WAS FOUND, in this city, A WATCH, which the owner can receive, by applying to the subscriber, in Penn street, between Hand street and Irwin's alley, describing his property, and paying charges.

PATRICK M'SWIGAN.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1830—1*

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 19 for 1830, will take place, in the city of Philadelphia, TO-MORROW, the 23d inst.—Capital Prizes, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000.—Tickets $5, shares in proportion.—The Drawing may be received here on the 27th inst.—Tickets for sale until the evening of the 26th, when the sales will close.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 22, 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All the right, title, interest and claim of *Jesse Sill*, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of William Sill, Robert Smith, Hamilton Stewart, and Fauntley Muse; of which there are about sixty acres cleared, with two orchards, and on which are erected a log dwelling house, barn and still house —Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jesse Sill, at the suit of Alexander Plumer.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, October 22, 1830—3t

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

THE public are respectfully informed, that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, which has lately undergone a thorough change in its arrangements, *with an accession of many new and valuable specimens*, DUNLAP'S

SPLENDID PAINTING
OF
CALVARY,
OR,
The Moment before the Crucifixion,

will be exhibited in the gallery of the Museum for A FEW DAYS, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

This splendid picture, painted on upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SQUARE *feet of canvass, and containing more than one hundred figures, the size of life*, is universally acknowledged to be Dunlap's master piece, and is the most magnificent picture ever exhibited in this city. Admittance to the whole, 25 cents. October 15, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale two adjoining lots in the town of Fallston, at the lower falls of Big Beaver, extending more than two hundred feet along the Beaver Creek, and running back to the hill in the rear of the town, embracing a valuable stratum of stone coal, the whole breadth of the lots. There are erected on them a Saw Mill, two Frame Dwelling Houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop, with a tilt-hammer and fixtures complete; all of which are now occupied, and profitably employed. Ten Shares of Water, being *one tenth of the whole water power at the Lower Falls*, will be sold with the above property, if desired, or any portion thereof. Terms of sale will be liberal.

TOWNSEND, BAIRD & Co.
Pittsburgh, October 22, 1830—4w.

TO HATTERS.

CAMEL'S HAIR—RUSSIA HAIR—For sale at Subscriber's Ware House, corner of Ferry and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
Oct. 19, 1830.—3t* DAVID LOGAN.

NEW GOODS,
NO. 45, MARKET STREET.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have just received an assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer them at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance—among them are, 25 bales Sheetings and Shirtings; 30 pieces blue, brown, and mixed Cassinets; Broad Cloths, Flannels, Circassians, Rattinets; Black and colored Merino Cloths; plain and figured changeable Gros-de-Naples; changeable figured Mandarin; an elegant assortment of fancy Handerchiefs, Card Cases, Reticules, Pocket Books and Wallets; blue cloth Table Covers, oil-cloth Matts, and a great variety of fancy and staple Dry Goods, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

The subscribers respectfully ask a share of public patronage, being determined to conform to the west market prices, and transact their business generally to the satisfaction of those who favor them with their custom. Please call and examine.

S. P. CHURCH & CO.
Pittsburgh Oct. 19.—6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the estate of John Thompson, merchant, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby requested to call upon Samuel Thompson or Walter H. Lowrie, Esq. in said city, and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of December next; otherwise legal means will be taken to insure a settlement.

ELIZABETH THOMPSON,
Executrix.
SAM'L THOMPSON,
B. F. THOMPSON,
LEONARD LOUIS,
October 1, 1830—w4t. Executors.

NOTICE.—My creditors will take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed the first Monday of November next, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

JOHN JACKSON, *Stone Cutter.*
October 8.—w3t.

A. WAY & Co.
NUMBER 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN, Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

Purchased principally at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which they offer by the piece or package, at a small advance. In addition to their eastern goods, they are constantly supplied by the Harmony Society, on consignment, with Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c., which they sell at the manufacturer's prices, and lower than goods of the same quality can be purchased in any of the Atlantic cities.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment of Superior Ingrain Carpets and Hearth Rugs, and a fresh importation of Anker Bolting Cloths, by the piece or smaller quantity.

September 21, 1830.—w8t

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.—Forty per cent of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, will be payable to the Stockholders, respectively, entitled to receive the same, on or after the first day of October, 1830. By order of the Committee,

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. Ag't.
Oct. 8.—w3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed Monday, the first day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

JOHN MOORE,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, late Constable.
OWEN CONOLOGUE, Laborer.
JOHN O'ROURKE,
Late of Wilkins township, Innkeeper.
October 8, 1830.—w3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All the right, title and interest of Joseph Sawtell, of, in and to two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, in Pitt township, containing each in front on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road twenty-four feet, and running back parallel with O'Hara street to a twenty foot alley one hundred feet, on which there are erected two three story brick houses and two two story back buildings.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Joseph Sawtell, at the suit of Zibeon Packard and others.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Daniel M'Munn, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate on the waters of Turtle Creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, bounded on the north by land of John Barnes, on the north-east by land of William Scott, and on the south by land now or late of William Steele, containing seventy-six acres, be the same more or less, about forty acres of which are cleared, and on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Daniel M'Munn, at the suit of Richard Stevenson.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of William Rice and Asa H. Baker, of, in and to a tract or piece of land, situate in Deer township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Robert Caldwell, Nehemiah Bell, John Glasgow and others, containing about forty acres, be the same more or less, on which there are erected a cabin house, log stable, with about twenty acres of land cleared.—And also, of, in and to two lots, numbered 19 and 20 in the plan of Charlestown, commonly called Bakerstown, in said township, situate on the east side of the Pittsburgh and Butler turnpike road, being each sixty-six feet front on said road, and extending back ten perches east, on one of which is erected a large log house, unfinished. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendants, at the suit of George Watson, Esq.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of William L. Campbell, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the village of Noblestown, in Fayette township, fronting on the main street of said village, and adjoining property of the heirs of John Taylor, property of Charles Moreland and others, containing one acre, be the same more or less, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, one smith shop, a stable, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said defendants, at the suit of John Taylor's Administrators, for the use of Alexander Brackenridge, Esq.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of John Encell, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, beginning on the Monongahela river, at the north-east corner of lot No. 50, thence up the margin of the same about 220 feet, thence southerly up Coal hill, parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51 to High street, thence along High street westerly to the south-east corner of lot No. 50 about 220 feet, thence northerly along the line of said lot to the place of beginning, being the whole of lot No. 51 and two-thirds of lot No. 52, on which are erected one glass house and other small buildings, one brick house of four tenements, four frame dwelling houses. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said John Encell, at the suit of Samuel Trevor's administrators.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, October 7, 1830.—w3t.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 19, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23d, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,000	3,000
8		1,000	8,000
6		500	3,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
20		150	3,000
40		100	4,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
18040 prizes—27720 blanks			$183,040

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 12, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
8		1,000	8,000
6		500	3,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
20		150	3,000
40		100	4,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
18040 prizes; 27720 blanks;			$183,040

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

October 15, 1830.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, living at the Six Mile Ferry, Pitt township, a stray cow, having two white hind feet and white belly. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take heraway; otherwise, she will be sold according to law MATTHEW FOY.

October 15, 1830.—3t*

INFORMATION WANTED.—About the 20th of October, 1829, a young man, named JAMES COLTON, left Northampton, Massachusetts, to seek employment in some place at the south or west. A few days after he left Northampton, he was seen by an acquaintance in New York, when he expected to leave that city for Philadelphia the next day. Since that time his friends have received no information respecting him; and, as it was usual for him to write frequently when absent, they cannot but indulge the most fearful apprehensions respecting him. He was 21 years of age, light complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and was by trade a Gilder and Looking-Glass Maker. Should this meet the eye of any one possessed of any information respecting the said James Colton, it would confer a favor on his friends, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them, to communicate the same, immediately, by mail, to his brother, SAMUEL H. COLTON, Worcester, Massachusetts.

October 8—tf

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful andwholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Pennmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

" *Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

" We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
No. 49 Fourth street.

October 5, 1830.—tf.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞ S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School*, on the first of October. Aug. 27

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

GOLD.

SOVEREIGNS—GUINEAS—NAPOLEONS—DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, bought and sold, or exchanged, by GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Sept. 14, 1840.—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street. April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert: or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town.*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled " *The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,

Commis'nrs.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRITING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER, } WRAPPING,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf